

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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MANAGER.

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Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted
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Editions.

We do not return rejected communications.
JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping
and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at
the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII..... No. 147

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
Street.—Last Night, "The Elvengarden."

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
site New York Hotel.—The Invisible Prince—Cinderella.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Treasure Trove.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Ole, the Renegade of
Tahiti—The Elvengarden.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—The Imperial
Trio of Japanese Artists in Their Wonderful Plays.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—Signor Mazzoni's
Pianoforte Concert.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, oppo-
site the Metropolitan Hotel.—In Three Acts, "The
Minstrel's Dream."—Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.—The Flying
Horse—Imperial Japanese Troupe.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 71 Broadway, oppo-
site the New York Hotel.—In Three Acts, "The
Minstrel's Dream."—Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.—The Flying
Horse—Imperial Japanese Troupe.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West
Twenty-fourth Street.—Chapin & Gilbert's Minstrel
Troupe.—Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.—The Flying
Horse—Imperial Japanese Troupe.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway.—Comic
Vocalists, Funny Minstrel, Burlesque, Ballet, Diver-
sities, Ac.—"The Minstrel's Dream."—Singing, Dancing and
Burlesque.—The Flying Horse—Imperial Japanese Troupe.

CHAMBER MINSTRELS, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth
Street.—Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.—The Flying
Horse—Imperial Japanese Troupe.

THE SUNNY TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of
Twenty-third Street and Broadway, at 8—Morning, Noon
and Evening.—Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.—The Flying
Horse—Imperial Japanese Troupe.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 511 Broadway,
near and right arm of Front—The Washington
Fossil—Fossils in Natural History, Science and Art.
Admission Free. Open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

New York, Monday, May 27, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The New York Herald establishment is now
located in the new Herald Building, Broadway
and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in
order to have their advertisements properly classed
they should be sent in before half-past eight
o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated
in London, St. Petersburg and Dublin, on the evening of
the 25th of May, we have interesting and rather im-
portant intelligence from these capitals.

The czar of Russia has received a tender from the
United States government to sell the monitor Miantonomah,
an iron-clad frigate, and two fast war cruisers for
his service, and was disposed to accept it.

Since the adjustment of the Luxembourg difficulty in
London the Eastern question has assumed more im-
portance. It is said that an effort will be made to settle it
by diplomatic negotiation.

From Dublin we are told that the authorities dread re-
ports from the Fenians should the law be executed on the
"traitors" Burke and others, now under sentence of
death. The dwellings of the Judges and Crown counsel
who appeared at the trial are under guard night and
day. London advice of yesterday intimates that the
sentences will not be carried out.

The English reformers made another influential
demonstration in London on Saturday.

The Danish Cabinet informs the great Powers that
Prussia demands the obligations of the Schleswig treaty of
1864. Paris journals complain that Prussia is
strengthening the fortifications of Rastatt.

Five-twenty was at 77½ in Frankfurt yesterday.
The German mail steamship Germania, which arrived at
this port yesterday, brought our European cables to
the 15th of May, containing details of our cable dis-
patches one day later than the mail reports published in
the Herald on Sunday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A semi-official report of the siege and capture of
Puebla, the defeat of Marquez and the capture of Mexico,
which is now in progress, has been furnished the Mexi-
can Minister at Washington by General Porfirio Diaz. He
does not mention the reported wholesale slaughter of
imperial officers at the taking of Puebla, and attributes
the defeat of Marquez to the co-operation of General
Gaudarrama. He says that he had been approached by the
Imperial Minister of War since investing Mexico city with offers
to surrender in case personal guarantees were given, and
by General O'Hara, who agreed to deliver up Marquez if
his own life would be spared. Princess Salm Salin, the
wife of the German Prince who figured in the late civil
war in this country, and who is at present on Maximilian's
staff, also made proposals requesting that she might be
permitted to enter Queretaro, when she would induce Maximilian to surrender by
surrendering him with the terrible state of affairs in the
capital. Marshal Bazaine, before his departure, made
proposals to him, in which he promised to deliver Maximilian,
Miramontes, Marquez and others, and all the cities held by the
French, and to sell him a large quantity of guns and ammu-
nition. The terms proposed by all these persons were, however,
considered dishonorable, and were rejected.

The opinion of Attorney General Stanbery on two
chances of the Reconstruction bill is published elsewhere in
the Herald this morning. The clauses refer entirely to
the registration of voters and the disfranchisement of
certain classes.

The United States vessels Huron, Ingham and Unadilla
were at Rio Janeiro on the 10th of April, and the
Junista was on the 26th of that month. The Huron was
bound for La Plata early in May, the Ingham for Hong
Kong late in April, and the Unadilla for the West Indies
via the Cape of Good Hope about the same time. The
Junista was waiting the arrival of the Furber, which was
at Pernambuco, when she would sail for home. The officers and
crew of all these vessels were well.

The Episcopal Convention of North Carolina, which
recently met at Wilmington, adopted resolutions favor-
ing the separation of the intellectual training of

the free man, in order to forestall or correct the
corrosive education which other denominations may
impart to them, and admitting colored men to the min-
istry in the church as spiritual teachers and pastors of
their own race.

General Sickles has ordered the discharge of Stephen
Calhoun Smith, who mutilated the flag at the recent fire-
men's parade in Charleston. He has also ordered the
release of most of the negroes engaged in the street car
riots, retaining one or two of the ringleaders for trial by
military commission.

Colonel Stokes and Emerson Etheridge argued their
particular view of the political question at Memphis on
Saturday, to the mixed assemblage of blacks and whites,
which at present is the unfailing characteristic of a
Southern mass meeting.

The editor of the Savannah Republican, who was fined
and imprisoned for libel last March, has been pardoned
by Governor Jenkins.

Four men were killed in Louisville on Saturday night
by the caving in of a pit in which they were working.
Another quiet Sabbath yesterday under the Excise law.

No Treason—The National Debt a National
Swindle.

The voice of the people rises with disappoint-
ment and indignation at the conduct of those
who favored and have been instrumental in the
escape of the arch traitor, Jeff Davis. We have
rarely witnessed a more general and spontaneous
expression of public sentiment. The re-
lease of Davis on straw bail, which is really
the abandonment of the charge of treason on
the part of the government and judiciary, sat-
isfies no one, except a few unconverted secession-
ists. It leaves everything unsettled; it makes
the war a farce; it shows that half a million of
brave men have been slain for naught, and that
three thousand millions of national debt, con-
tracted to put down treason and to make it
odious, is a swindle. Had Davis been tried
and the laws vindicated, had the crime of trea-
son been fixed and defined, and stamped with
that odium which the authorities talked so
much about and which would have made men
shudder hereafter at the thought of committing
it, the people would not have complained. Then
they might have been magnanimous, even, and
have consented to executive clemency to the
offenders. But now nothing is settled, and they
ask, Is there treason or is there not, in this
country?

All the parties to this infamous fraud upon
the public are conscience-stricken, or, rather,
they are stricken with fear of the consequences
to themselves; for it is doubtful if they have
any conscience in the matter. Having committed
the deed, they suddenly wake up to a sense
of the evil done, like the assassin Booth, and
appeal to the public with all sorts of lame ex-
cuses and special pleading. The President
pleads want of authority or jurisdiction, and
throws the responsibility on Congress and the
judiciary. Congress did nothing, and endeavors
to throw the responsibility on the Executive.
Chief Justice Chase, whose duty it was especially
to see that the traitor should be tried and
treason punished, positively refused to act, and
now tries to make the District Judge, the pious
Dogberry Underwood, responsible.

Underwood, acting under instructions from Mr.
Chase and the administration, undoubtedly made
a great fuss about the heinous crime of trea-
son, and then let the traitor go on straw bail.
Greeley, who, pretending to represent the
loyal North, and the republican party in
particular, went all the way to Richmond to in-
fluence his radical friend, Underwood, and to
volunteer bail for the liberation of the traitor,
now makes a pitiful defence of his conduct.
Both, the bitter enemy of rebels, and of Davis,
the chief one, especially, was another of these
volunteer and uncalculated ballmen who takes
the stand to defend himself before an outraged
public. Will may the people ask, Is there
treason or is there not?

All these radical declaimers against the
odiousness and heinousness of treason—all
these pretended Simon Pure loyalists—have
been made in the end the tools of an able and
adroit State rights lawyer of this city.
Through their weakness and vanity Mr. O'Connor
has entrapped them. They placed themselves
in a position to be tempted and ruined
politically, and he has lured them to destruc-
tion. As a lawyer he has only done his duty
for his client. For the escape of the chief
rebel the people will hold Mr. Chase to account,
with Greeley and the rest of the radical
Chase party who brought the disgrace upon
the country. Everywhere the question
is asked, Is there treason or is there not?

But what will be the consequence of let-
ting the rebel chief go without being tried? How
will the people interpret this act? Will they
not argue that if there be no treason the
war was in vain and is fruitless? There is
now in the public mind a degree of con-
sternation and doubt. The action of the gov-
ernment and judiciary has unsettled it. Is
there treason or is there not? Is the question
every one asks. Soon, if we mistake not,
the people will interpret the action of the
government, the Chief Justice, Underwood,
Greeley, and of all the rest, as repudiating trea-
son and as declaring the war a failure in its
results. If so, will they not regard the national
debt a national swindle, and repudiate that
as readily as the crime of treason has been re-
pudiated? They will say naturally enough that
they ought not to be burdened with a debt of
three thousand millions and upwards, reckon-
ing the debt of the States as well as of the
general government, for nothing. They will
ask why they should be taxed a hundred and
fifty to two hundred millions a year, when they
have been cheated in the object and results of
the war. Is there treason or is there not? This
is the question of the time, before which every
other must give way. It involves the security
of our government hereafter and the payment
or repudiation of the national debt. Under-
standing the action of the government and the
judiciary as virtually declaring there is no
such crime as treason, we should not be sur-
prised to see, within five years, the debt cre-
ated by the war repudiated as an imposition
and a fraud. That, in fact, would be the
logical consequence of letting treason go untried
and unpunished. If there be no treason the
war was all wrong, and the national debt is a
national swindle.

The Iron-Clad Barrier.

It appears by a cable despatch in another
column that the report that our government
had thrown its old iron-clad in the market,
and was ready to "swap" them off for real
estate or hard cash at a discount, was not so
much of a joke as many people were led to
believe. The Russian Emperor, it is stated,
will most likely accept the Miantonomah and
two or three other vessels in payment of Wal-
rusia, and he may be induced to take "a few
more of the same sort" and pay for them in
hard money. Who's the next customer?

Simple Treason—The Issue Between Greeley
and the Republicans.

Greeley justifies the release of Jeff Davis on
straw bail because he has been lying in jail
for two years "undisturbed for anything but
simple treason." This "simple treason," in the
eyes of Greeley, is nothing but a venial trans-
gression, for which two years' imprisonment
is sufficient atonement. If complicity in the
assassination of President Lincoln—one single
victim out of the hundreds of thousands sacri-
ficed to the rebellion—could have been estab-
lished against Jeff Davis, or if he could have
been held "in any manner responsible for the
murder of our captured soldiers," that would
have been altogether a different affair; but as
he was "not even indicted" for those offences,
and only stood charged with "simple treason,"
Greeley considers himself fully justified in
aiding to set him free on straw bail, and pro-
claiming to the world his innocence of any
serious crime.

This is precisely the point upon which the
great mass of the loyal people of the Union
will take issue with Greeley and his straw bail
operation. While very few persons believe
that Jeff Davis had an active share in the
assassination of President Lincoln, everybody
of common sense, and Greeley among the
number, knows that the crime was the natural
effect of the rebellion and its exciting appeals
to the prejudices and passions of reckless men.
Jeff Davis may not with his own hands have
snatched the food from the starving Union
soldiers at Andersonville, Salisbury and
Millen, or shot them down when in their
despair they cast themselves beyond the
"dead line" of their prison-pens; but as the
head of the rebel armies and the ruler of the
confederacy he had supreme power over his
subordinates, and was responsible for the
treatment of his prisoners. If the captured
rebels confined in the loyal States had been
left to rot and die by the ten thousand in
Northern prisons, would the copper-
heads who now pat Greeley on the
shoulder and pour sixty thousand dollars' worth
of Corporation advertising into his
lap, have acquitted the republican President
of all responsibility for their murder? The
people hold that the rebellion was a great
crime, and not a "simple" and venial offence;
and that out of it grew the heavy sufferings
of the nation; the loss of millions of treasure;
the desolation of hundreds of thousands of homes;
the horrors of the Confederate prison pens;
the assassination of Lincoln, and all. They are
not willing to allow the master spirit of the re-
bellion to go unpunished and the arm of the law
to be paralyzed by the special pleas and quib-
bles put forth by Jeff Davis' straw bail. An in-
cendiary who sets fire to a dwelling does not
directly take the lives of the victims who perish
in the flames; but he is nevertheless held
responsible for their fate, and suffers the penalty
awarded to wilful murder.

The cry of the republican party, and Greeley
among the rest, has been "punish the rebel
leaders and let the misled masses go." The
principal count in their indictment against
Andrew Johnson is that he has shown too much
sympathy and leniency towards leading rebels.
But now Greeley turns round and stultifies his
party and justifies Johnson by fawning upon
the great head of the rebellion, the arch traitor
of all traitors, the autocrat of the treasonable
Confederate government, and securing his re-
lease from jail and his escape from punishment.
It is for this offence that the republicans of
the West, and of the whole country, indict Horace
Greeley as a black sheep in the flock; and all
the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Union
League Club cannot release him from the charge
on straw bail.

Fraud and Demoralization.

Undoubtedly there is a most astounding cor-
ruption prevalent in several of our government
departments. It is notorious—known to the
public through the press; known to the authori-
ties through the searching inquiry of innumera-
ble special agents—but who is punished for it?
We have repeatedly laid before our readers ac-
curate and detailed accounts of transactions by
which the revenue department is annually de-
frauded in the article of whiskey alone of
amounts that would pay the expenses of an
economical government. There seems to be no
remedy; for while it is easy enough to detect
and expose the swindlers, whether in whiskey
or other articles, there is a wonderful con-
fusion, and government officers touch the cor-
ruption only to become corrupt. There is
enough money in the swindles to buy up all
who come near enough to be dangerous—col-
lectors, agents, detectives; and from the
patent fact that there has been so much
exposure and so little punishment, it
would be drawing no very violent con-
clusion if we assumed that the money was
not without its influence on men much
nearer to the central power than district
officers or investigating agents. It is but too
evident that if a man can make enough money
by corruption he is beyond control. He buys
the detective who discovers his secret—he buys
the government agents all the way up—he
buys, save in some few rare cases, the judge on
the bench, and at the last, if ever consigned to
prison, he can buy his way out from any turn-
key. With the legal restraints thus defective,
is there any other? Is there a moral standard
anywhere that can be brought to bear? Where
has society sent to Coventry the mil-
lionaire whose money was made by the de-
tected fraud of untaxed whiskey or shoddy
blankets? With the moral standards so
blunted in high places that we cannot punish
the recognized head of the most gigantic
treason in history, that the author of atroci-
ties without parallel goes scot-free—with
such a condition in the upper political atmo-
sphere, how can we expect anything better in
places of less responsibility?

South America.

The anticipated trouble at Panama, in which
it was almost certain that Admiral Thatcher,
of the United States squadron, might take
possession of the Isthmus, has vanished into
thin air; two out of the three vessels of the
fleet have left the port, and all is quiet again.
In Peru the revolutionary turmoil still con-
tinues, and bids fair not to be settled until
Congress confiscates the Church property and
the country goes through the long religious
war necessary to that measure, as has been
done in Mexico. Chile is not disposed to
accept our friendly mediation on the Spanish-
Chileno war, and will probably fight it out.
In the meantime the political aspect of that
republic looks revolutionary. The govern-
ment has forced an election in its own favor.

and, almost at the point of the bayonet, many
deputies have been elected to the Congress
which favors the party in power. Thus the
South American troubles, instead of quieting
down, look more cloudy than ever; and the Pa-
cific, as well as the Atlantic coast, appears
bent on a general warfare of national destruc-
tion.

Extraordinary Attempt to Get Possession of
a Great Railway—Wall Street Grasping for
the Northwestern.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway
Company is a corporation with a capital of
about forty millions of dollars. It derives its
charter from the State of Illinois. Its treasurer
resides in this city, and the books of transfer
for the stock of the company are kept here.
The annual election of directors for this cor-
poration is to take place in Chicago early in
June. The practice, sanctioned by law, is to
close the transfer books a certain number of
days previous to an election. They have been
closed on the present occasion as usual; but
since they were closed such a desire to ex-
amine them or to obtain lists of the stock-
holders has been manifested as to indicate
that some extraordinary movement was on foot.
Finally the treasurer of the company, under
the advice of the counsel, refused to exhibit the
books any further. A writ of mandamus was
applied for to compel him to show the
books or to furnish lists of the stockholders.
Under this legal proceeding a number
of witnesses have been examined, who
have disclosed the scope and the particulars
of the movement to get possession of the road.
It seems that certain Wall street operators con-
ceived the plan of borrowing the stock and
holding it for a few days, just at the time of
the closing of the books, and of buying
proxies, so as to control the election. Should
this scheme succeed, and the nominal owners
be allowed to vote on their borrowed stock,
or the proxies be held to be valid which have
been made on this borrowed stock and merely
nominal ownership, this great corporation
might be placed entirely under the manage-
ment of men without one dollar of interest in
its stock, or any interest in whatever beyond
the expense of carrying the election.

This is a new phase of railroad manage-
ment and of Wall street stock jobbing, and is
of great interest to all bona fide owners of railway
shares and bonds. If people who have no in-
terest in a railway can obtain the control of its
affairs in this manner they will be under great
temptation to sacrifice its interests to their own
personal gain. Great inducements might be
offered them to make permanent connections
and contracts with other roads disadvantageous
to the company, but advantageous to their own
pockets. Like a hungry shark after its prey,
Wall street seeks to devour the whole railroad
interest of the country.

St. Peter's Day at Rome.

The anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom
will be commemorated at Rome this year, on
Saturday, the 29th of June, with extraordi-
nary pomp and ceremony. The two hundred
and fifty-seventh successor of the saint to
whom our Lord said, "Thou art Peter, and
on this rock I will build my Church," has
invited all the bishops in Christendom who
can find it convenient to accept his invita-
tion to assemble beneath the dome of St.
Peter's on the day of St. Peter and St. Paul.
Five hundred bishops have already signified
their intention of attending the solemnities,
and it is anticipated that not less than eight
hundred prelates of every tongue and nation,
and race and color, from all parts of the
globe, will be present on this great occasion.
A large number of American bishops have
this past week sailed from New York on their
way to Rome. On the map not a single
country can be found which will not send one
or more than one bishop to this mighty gath-
ering at the centre of the Christian world.
The lately appointed Vicar Apostolic of the
North Pole will meet there dignitaries from
South, West and East. From the Oriental
churches in communion with Rome will come
patriarchs and prelates of the Catholic
Americans, of the Catholic or United Greeks,
of the Catholic Syrians, the Maronites, the
Chaldeans and the Copts. All these differ from
each other in ritual and in sundry matters of
discipline, as in language; they wear vestments
and robes unknown to the Western churches;
but, nevertheless, one and all, they acknowledge
the Pope as the Chief Bishop, and they are in
full unity of faith and practice with the See of
Peter. America, Europe, Asia and Africa will
be duly represented at the splendid and
imposing spectacle which Rome will witness in
an assembly composed of more various and
more remote nationalities than those which
met the first day of Pentecost at Jerusalem.
It will be difficult for any one who shall visit
Rome this summer to reject such visible claims
as the Church will there and then display to its
title of Catholic. This solemn gathering from
the uttermost ends of the earth, together
with the offering of the immense voluntary
contributions of the faithful everywhere, will
attest the miraculous vitality of the Church.
The Pontiff himself, with the representatives of
all nations kneeling at his feet, will offer a
striking contrast to the position to which he
seemed about to be reduced not long ago, when
the last French troops left Rome and the
sovereigns of Europe had apparently agreed
that the inevitable hour had come for depriving
him of his temporary authority.

Who knows but that the Head of the Church
may of his own accord announce to the assem-
bled bishops that he is disposed to lay aside
his privileges as a temporal prince and devote
himself henceforth exclusively to governing
the vast spiritual empire which owns his way?
As a temporal prince Pius Ninth signified his
accession to the pontifical throne by certain
liberal measures which showed his recognition
of the progressive spirit of the age. He has
encouraged many of the most characteristic
improvements demanded by the nineteenth
century; he has restored old roads and built
new ones; he has established railways and
telegraphs, initiating the use of the latter for
scientific purposes, and he has introduced gas-
light into Rome. The excellence which, under
his fostering care, the Roman schools and col-
leges have attained, is a theme of admiration,
even to Protestants. The Papal government has
more systematically than any other, avail-
ed itself of the advantages of full and
valuable statistics, that strong arm with which
government has been provided by modern
science. What a fine opportunity will be
offered by the approaching conference in the
 Eternal City to reconstruct without under-

mining, the grand and venerable ecclesiastical
system of Catholicism! Losing no use of its
essential permanent features, might it not be
somewhat more exactly adapted to the condi-
tions and wants of modern society? Might not
the Church thus strengthen the powerful hold
which it has had for centuries on the hearts and
minds of mankind?

The Indian Campaign a Failure.

It appears that, from all the news we receive
upon Indian affairs, the great campaign which
was to annihilate several of our most promi-
nent tribes will be postponed until next year.
Instead of taking the offensive, our troops are
more disposed to take the defensive, and the
greater part of them are required to guard the
Pacific Railroad. In the meantime the savages
are prosecuting their work of plunder and
murder, and are laughing at the regular army,
which is so encumbered with comforts that we
never expect to hear of the capture of anything
but arrows. While the troops now rest from
their arduous campaign it would be wise to
attempt a new treaty with them. This will give
the Indians agents and contractors a fine oppor-
tunity to despoil the miserable beings of what
little the government allows them, and also
give the Indians time to prepare for next year's
campaign by laying in a good supply of
powder, bullets and blankets. The desperate
warfare between regular and Indian tactics can
then go on to help pile up the taxes and amuse
the people, which is the only good derived
from the annual expenditures.

We believe that the Indians are frequently
forced into warfare by the unprincipled white
population in contact with them. When we
deal with them in peace it should be
honestly, and when we make war it should
be warfare of a different kind from that
we usually make. The wars waged against
them for the past ten years have by them been
considered rather an amusement than anything
seriously intended. The proper method would
be—as suggested by a letter which we pub-
lished a day or two since—to allow the Gov-
ernors of the frontier States and Territories to
organize volunteer companies of frontiersmen,
who would soon make short work of the Indian
pest. They would be incited, moreover, by the
memory of wrongs to be avenged and of
savage massacres, whose perpetrators still go
unpunished of justice. If we are to have any
more Indian campaigns organized let them not
be like the present one, but let them be based
on common sense. The West is better able
to take care of the Indian question than the East.
Let those in contact with the problem have
the privilege of solving it, and we shall then have
our Indian expenses reduced to a very small
figure.

The Jury System.

Local complaints are being made of the in-
convenience arising from the present mode of
summoning jurors. In one of our courts (the
Supreme Court, Circuit, part 2) counsel had to
concentrate the other day to try their cases with
eight jurors. Out of three panels of one hun-
dred each not more than eighteen were avail-
able on one panel, twelve on another and
eight on the third. The court consequently
had to adjourn over for two days to give time
to summon an extra panel, the fourth for this
month for one bench.

In the other courts the result is the same.
How the jurors are summoned or selected we
are at a loss to know, but judging from the
above facts we should say they are taken from
the directory, without reference to qualification
either as to property (less than \$250 exempt),
knowledge of the language, physical fitness or
other essential conditions. Out of panels of
one hundred each there are generally one-third
returned to the clerk as not found, and conse-
quently not liable to fine. About one-third
sweat to just causes of exemption, and of the
other one-third ten or a dozen may appear,
and the rest are fined twenty-five dollars for
non-attendance. Are these fines collected, and
to what department of the city treasury are
they credited?

The whole system is wrong. In the first
place it bears hardly on the workingman, and
in the second it allows the rich man, who can
better afford the time for this duty, to escape it
altogether. The proper way to select jurors is
to take them from the internal revenue lists,
and from the list of voters in the various pre-
cincts. In this way no duly qualified citizen
can shirk the duty, without rendering himself
liable to the consequences. We recommend
these suggestions to the attention of the
Commissioner of Jurors. As the courts are about
to adjourn for the summer months, he will
have time to accomplish this wholesome and
necessary revolution before they sit again in
October.

The Death Sentence on Colonel Burke, the
Fenian.

According to a cable telegram of yesterday,
"Earl Derby says officially that the Fenian
Burke, whose sentence of death was recently
commuted to imprisonment for life, will surely
be hanged." It is difficult to conceive how
Earl Derby can have made such a statement as
this of the case. If the sentence were once
actually commuted, to reconsider and recall it
and execute the prisoner would be wholly un-
precedented, and we cannot imagine anything
so extraordinary to be possible. The previous
reports that Burke's sentence had been com-
muted may have been premature. There can
be no question that the execution of Burke and
his fellow-prisoners would be most unwise
policy on the part of the British government,
at this particular juncture, when the Euro-
pean Powers are invoking the special pro-
tection of the United States government for
Maximilian, in order to save him from the im-
minent danger of being shot or hung by Juarez,
it would be highly inopportune, as well as im-
politic, for Earl Derby to hang Colonel Burke.

Will Somebody Reconstruct Brownlow?

Now that slavery is abolished, and the war is
over, and Congress has put the machinery for
the reconstruction of the South in motion,
and Greeley has given straw bail for Jeff
Davis, will not somebody set to work and re-
construct Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee?

According to all accounts his militia, under
the pretence of preserving the peace, are keep-
ing the whole country in a state of disorgan-
ization and terror. His recent brief address
to the blacks, like all his violent harangues,
was calculated to do mischief and to incite
disturbances. He needs reconstruction as
badly as the most unrepentant rebel of the
South.

Signor Mazzoni's Concert.—In yesterday's Herald
Signor Mazzoni's concert was inadvertently an-
nounced for last night. It will take place this evening at Irving
Hall.

MEXICO.

Semi-Official Report of Porfirio Diaz—Treason
in the Imperial Camp—O'Hara Proposes to
Surrender the City on the Terms—Princess Salm-
Salin as a Diplomatic Agent—Treason
of Marshal Bazaine, &c.

The following extracts are taken from a translation of
a letter addressed by General Diaz to Senator Romero, the
Mexican Minister.—GENERAL DIAZ'S LETTER, MAY 23, 1867.

Hon. MARTEL ROMERO, &c., &c., Washington.

Mr. DIAZ FERNANDEZ.—When I was besieging Puebla I
learned that Marquez was marching upon me with 5,000
men from the city of Mexico. I must candidly confess
that at first I hesitated as to the course I should pursue,
whether to raise the siege and march to meet
Marquez, or await his arrival, or assault
the city immediately. I decided on the latter alterna-
tive. Success favored the impetuosity of our troops,
which, without the necessary training, but moved by
their great courage, stormed the fortifications and car-
ried their lines successfully, regardless of the galling
fire of their musketry and murderous hand grenades
showed upon us from the balconies and house-
tops.

Had I treacherously